The Bombay Gazette,

PUBLISHED DAILY; AND CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY, BRITISH INDIA, & THE EAST.

No. 5,207, New Series.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance...Rs.52 Single Copy for Cash ...As.4

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15th Feb. 1862.

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THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company Limited will despatch the S. S. "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 599 Tons, and 160 Horse Power, to Kurrachee, with Mails and Passengers 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.
For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
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FOR KURRACHEE.

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For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.
22nd February 1862.

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FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK.—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company propose despatching the Steamer PIONEER, Captain Masters, to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate Ports, on the following dates, viz.:—

On Saturday the 22nd March.
„ „ the 19th April.
„ „ the 10th May.

No freight received on the day of sailing.
Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.
L. C. D. Menezes,
Manager of the B. S. N. Co.
21st February 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer PHLOX, Pennycuick, Master, will start for the above Port, TOMORROW, THURSDAY the 27th instant
For freight or passage, apply at the Steamer's Office in Bazar Gate Street.
Bombay, 26th February 1862.

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It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the office.
For Freight or Passage, apply at Office.
Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Morayshire*, Captain Mathews, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods, as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk. Captain Mathews will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the Ship's side.
LECKIE & Co.
Agents for Captain and Owners Ship *Morayshire*.
Bombay, 25th Feb. 1862.

NOTICE.

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DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1862.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Consignees of 13218 Iron Rails shipped by Edward Corry, of London, in the *Pride of the Ocean* to *Order*, that these goods are now ready for delivery, and that unless boats be sent alongside the ship within two days to receive the said goods, they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the Consignees.
A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Owners & Capt. of the *Pride of the Ocean*.
Bombay, 24th February 1862.

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2000 lbs. Small Pica, second hand, but in good condition.
Ink, Red and Green.
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NOTICE.

TO BE LET, on Lease to the 1st May 1864, the Mint House at present occupied by the Office of the Civil Pay Master, at Byculla. For terms, apply to
W. DOYLY,
Collector.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 25th Feb. 1862.

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House, Commission and General Agents, and Registrars of Domestic Servants, &c. No. 2, Bell Lane.

TO LET.—At Matheran, several commodious and well furnished Bungalows for the coming hot season.
FOR SALE.—Wine, Beer, Brandy, &c. of best qualities, and at moderate prices; and also Second Hand Silver Watches. Orders from Outstations to be accompanied by remittances. Apply to Messrs. N. Sorabjee & Co.

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Apply to Manockjee Nowrojee, Cabinet Maker, Medow Street.

TO LET.

A SMALL HOUSE in Forbes Street. Two rooms, Cook room and Godown. Apply to
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Apply to L. M. de Souza, Printer and Publisher, Bombay, either at his Office in Kalbadavie, or at his house, Matharpacady.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING will be held at the Girls School, Byculla, on WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, at 4½ P. M. The Lord Bishop in the Chair.
W. MAULE, Secretary.
Byculla, Feb. 24th, 1862.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for raising Walls of Godowns, &c. Plans and Specifications can be seen at the offices of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.

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Under the immediate patronage of Commodore George Greville Wellesley, C. B. R. N., and Mrs. Wellesley.

MR. F. BURY begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that under the auspices of Commodore and Mrs. Wellesley; who have again kindly awarded him their patronage, he will re-appear on WEDNESDAY the 26th February 1862, in the Comedy of "A COZY COUPLE," and the screaming farce of "A NIGHT AT NOTTING HILL."
As Manager ventures to hope that his Friends will accord him that aid so liberally bestowed in former years when lessee of this Theatre. He further begs to remind them, that his utmost endeavours have been exerted to meet their wishes in making the establishment respectable; and sincerely trusts they will not be deaf to his appeal, now that he has succeeded in overcoming the difficulty.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 5 Stalls ..... Rs. 3
Upper Tier. ..... „ 2 Pit ..... „ 1

Performance to Commence to 9 o'clock precisely and to terminate at Eleven.

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THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, the 26th Feb., a Grand Equestrian Entertainment—Great Success of the Ethiopian Ballet, which will be repeated this Evening with several new feats of Equestrian and Gymnastic Exercises, at half-past 8. Doors open at 8 o'clock.

Prices of Admission.

Reserved Seats in Boxes ..... Rupees 4
Unreserved Seats ..... „ 3
Amphitheatre ..... „ 2
Gallery ..... „ 1

Children under 10 years of age, half price to all places except the Gallery.
Tickets and places may be secured at the Box Office, Circus, every day from 11 till 3.
Tickets are only valid for the day on which they are issued.
Carriages to be ordered at half-past 10.
No smoking allowed in the building.

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ANY MEDICAL MEN desirous of going Home next month round the Cape, may meet with a passage on favorable terms by applying to
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Also,
An Excellent Grey Saddle Horse, A Brougham and horse, &c. &c.
N. B.—Godown closed on Saturdays.
29, Medow Street.

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Bombay Gazette Office.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.
No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.
Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY NEXT, the 3rd March, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms,

500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
700 „ „ Longcloth.
600 „ „ Madapollams.
400 „ „ T Cloths.
800 „ „ Jacconets.

A few Bales Mule and Water Twist.
On account of Munchersjee Edaljee the first purchaser under instructions from Macindoe, Rogers & Co.
51 Cases Brandy.

AUCTION SALE.

TOMORROW, THURSDAY the 27th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, Chinchpoogly, in the lane nearly opposite the office of the Vehar Water Works, the sundry property of General Mahomed Hussin Khan, of the Oude Army, proceeding to Bagdad. The same comprises sundry articles of solid silver such as Trays, Goglets, Lotas, Pandaus, &c., Gold and Silver Embroidered Dresses, Scarfs and Angrikas, ditto beautifully worked with real Pearls, magnificent Cashmere Shawls, Gold and Silver Cloth Curtains, Kincab Caps and Children's Clothing, Handsome Double-plated Epergne with real Crystal Diamond Cut Receivers, ditto Dish Covers of chaste design, ditto Curry, Tart and Pie Dishes, ditto Single, Double and Treble Branch Candlesticks, Rich Pipk and Gold Dessert Service for 30 people with Dishes and Centre Pieces complete, a very handsome Dark Blue and Gold Tea and Coffee Set, Cut Crystal Dessert Fruit Dishes, a pair of Mahogany Pedestal Tea Pots, single pieces, large Mahogany Framed Cheval Glass, a first-rate Silver Plated Cornopean by Henry Distin, London, in case, lined with Velvet, a Brass Flageolet with Keys, a few handsome Engravings in Maple and Gilt Frames.
At 2 p. m.
A beautiful Stud Bred Chesnut Gelding, 14-2, and 4 years old.
Ditto Grey Arab Horse, 14-2 and 4 years old.
A Bengal-built Buggy.
A Set of English Plated Buggy Harness.
Ditto Ditto For a Pair.

N. B.—Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF DAMAGED SUGAR ON ACCOUNT OF THE UNDERWRITERS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, at 12 A. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Musjid Bunder on account of the underwriters.

H G M M S } 79 Bags Damaged Benares Sugar landed ex Ship *Celestial Breeze*.

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On account of Gunputrow Sudaseyjee, and Ramchunder Gunputjee the Mortgagors.

On TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms in Marine Street, the following valuable properties by desire of the Mortgagee on account of the Mortgager, namely,

Lot No. 1.—All that Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground situate at Breach Candy, together with the building standing thereon, and bounded as follows:—on the East by a Dhurrumsalla now in the possession of Ramchunder Pandoorat, on the West by a Public Road leading to Dhackjee Dadajee's temple, on the North by the Public Road, on the South by the Ground and Shed of Dhackjee Dadajee.
Lot No. 2.—All that Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground with the building standing thereon, situate at Walkeshwar, and bounded on the East by Walkeswar Tank, on the West by the Sea Shore, on the North by a Dhurrumsalla of Moti Ragonathdass, and on the South by a Dhurrumsalla of Potumbe Wulloo.
Lot No. 3.—All that Vacant Piece of Land or ground situate on the Malabar Hill and bounded on the East by the Public road, on the West by a public passage, on the North by the Vacant Ground of Rustomjee Framjeewun on the South by Stable the Property of the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett and the vacant ground of Sudashew Chutray.
Lot No. 4.—All that Oart of Cocoanut Plantations situate at Mahim and called Paperoo, and bounded on the East by the Compound wall of the above Oart, on the West by the Public Mahim Road, on the North by the Oart of a Bhattia, and on the South by the Oart lately belonging to Bungaloo Chutterbooze Davidass, and numbered under Pension and Tax under No. 127 in the Collector's books.
Lot No. 5.—All that Piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground containing three hundred and twenty Burgas and fifty square yards and situate near the race course, and Numbered 237 in the Foras Land Commission, and bounded on the East by the Salt Batty Ground of Jehangeer Nusserwanjee and Manockjee Nowrojee, on the West by the Salt Batty Ground of Ally Saheb bin Balloo Meeya Coor, on the North by the Public Drain, and on the South by the Batty Ground of Dadoba Bapoojee deceased.
On the same day and at the same place by desire of the same Mortgagee, and on account of Gunputrow Sudaseyjee, namely:—All that Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground with the Messuage Tenement or Dwellinghouse Stable and Bungalow, and Premises thereon built and standing, situate, lying and being partly in Girgaum road, and partly in Agiary Street without the Fort Walls of Bombay, and bounded as follows: that is to say on or toward the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by a Public Road leading to the Mahim Custom House, on or towards the North by a public passage, and on or towards the South by the Property of Mr. Cooke deceased, and which said Oart is assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 581 and which said dwelling House and Bungalow stand in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 69 and 70.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY SHARES.

Offers will be entertained by the undersigned for a few of these Shares.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

PORT WINE
Of unexceptionable quality, if taken in larger quantities than 5 dozens at a time, Rs. 16 per dozen, otherwise Rs. 17 per dozen. Sample bottles Rs. 1-8 each.

MARTELL'S DARK BRANDY.

A few cases of this celebrated Brandy for sale at Rs. 21 per dozen, to close an account.
CRAWFORD & Co.
No. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, 26th Feb. 1862.

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Also,
Improved Patent Sheathing Felt. Apply to
LYON BROTHERS & Co.

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Do. do. at their own Houses ..... „ 2

A Supply of the undermentioned Toilet Requisites and Medical Specifics on hand.
Williamson's Vegetable Hair Oil, for the Growth and Preservation of the Hair. Price Rs. 5 per 4 oz. phials.
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Memorial to His Late Royal Highness The Prince Consort.

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NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the purchase of 374 TEAK TALDOMS of very superior quality, the property of the Cochin Governmen, and lying in the Timber Depôt at Ponany.
1. Tenders will be received till TUESDAY the 18th of March and will be opened on the following day in the Huzoor Cutcherry in the presence of such of the parties interested as may be in attendance.
3. The Tenders should specify in words at length a rate per hundred Double Tusdas twelve of which are equal to a Candy.
4. The Candy is equivalent in Malabar measurement to one Cubic Kole, a Kole being equal to 28½ English Inches.
5. 7½ per cent. will be allowed for defects.
6. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders that may be received without assigning a reason for so doing.
7. Tenders to be addressed to the Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Cochin and to be superscribed "Tender for Teak Taldoms."
8. Any further information may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

J. S. VERNEDE,
Commercial Agent, to the Cochin Government.
Comj. Office, Ernacolum in Cochin,
13th February 1862.

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CARDPLATE ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS.—Orders for Visiting, Wedding, and other Cards will be executed neatly and promptly.
Terms moderate, prices for cash only.
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ORDERS for the above will be executed with *particular* care and dispatch under the supervision of a European artist. A plate, engraved (Rs. 3) and 100 Cards printed (Rs. 2). Wedding Envelopes from annas 4 to annas 8 per pack. Only Messrs. De La Rue's best Stationery used. The above are for Cash only. Established 1846.

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The Property of a Gentleman.
A NEW SOCIABLE, built to order for the present owner but has not yet been used, by Stocken Belgrave Square..... ... ...Rs. 2,000 0
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Ditto Ditto 200 0
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A Pair of Bright BAY ARAB HORSES, with HARNESS complete, the property of H. D. Cartwright, Esq., proceeding to England.
To be seen on two hours' notice being given to the undersigned.
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FRESH STORES FROM CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
Received ex "Cleadon,"
comprising every necessary article for the Mess, and Family Table.
Messrs. John Gillon & Co.'s famous preserved Provisions in tins, Jams, Jellies, Shortbread, Confectionary 2 lbs. bottles, Mountain Dew, &c., &c.
WINES, LIQUEURS, ALE, &c.,
of the choicest and most approved brands—
Imported from China expressly for Constituents.
Finest Flowery Pekoe, in chests of 50 lbs. and boxes of 7½ lbs., Crystallized Sugar, Bengal ditto, Camphor Wood Trunks of sizes, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Trays, &c., &c.
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CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS AND PORTRAITS.
AN ELEGANT SELECTION of the above has been received.
CARTE DE VISIT ALBUMS to contain 60 Portraits, 2 on a page: oblong red Morocco elegant, gilt points and clasps..... ... ... 28 0
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CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS FOR THE ABOVE.

Groups Coloured.

The Imperial Family of France:—The Princesses Helena and Louisa, Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia, Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clothilde.

Single Portraits—Coloured.

Empress of Russia, Empress of Austria, Queen of Naples, Emperor of Russia, Emperor of China, Princess Mary of Cambridge, Princess Helena, Princess Beatrice, Grand Duchess Michael of Russia, Grand Duchess of Mechlenberg Strelitz, Princess Clothilde, Duchess of Malakof, Princess Olga of Wurtemberg, Lord Derby, Lord John Russell, Mr. Bellew, Made. Alboni, Made. Ristori, Made. Rachel, Madlle. Patti 4 Portraits, Miss Goddard, Miss Amy Sedgwick, Miss Constance Marochal, Miss Howard, Miss Singers.

From Paintings:—Coloured.

Dusse D'Angonleine, Dusse du Maine, Dusse de Chateauroux, Me de. Maintenon, Me de. Montespan, Comtesse du Barry, Me de. Parahere, Mlle de. La Valliere.

Single Portraits—Plain.

Titled Persons.

Empress of the French, Queen of Naples, Emperor of Russia, King of Italy, King of Portugal, The Pope, Duchess of Cambridge, Princess of Prussia and Baby, Princess Louisa, Princess Alice, Princess Beatrice, Princess Clothilde, Princesse de Metternich, Princesse of Leuchtenberg, Duchesse d'Olga, Comtesse de Montigny, Prince Louis of Hesse, Prince de Joinville, Duchess of Argyle, Lady Foljambe, Lord Palmerston, Lord Campbell, Lord Clarendon, Duke of Newcastle, Duke of Argyle, Earl of Zetland, Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Cowley, Lord Clyde, Lord G. Canning, Sir A. Grant, Comte de Morny, Rajah Brooke, Duleep Singh.

Literary, &c.

Miss Eliza Cook, Dickens, Kingsley, Wilkie Collins, Tom Taylor, Shirley Brooks, Birkett Foster, Leech, Cruickshank, Crowquill, Meyerbeer, Verdi, Pulfe, Costa, Miss Goddard, Chas. Halle.

Theatrical.

Patti 4 Portraits, Mlle Cico, M Alboni, Lab'ache, Mario, Mrs. Keeley, Mad. Boucicault, Mrs. Chas. Matthews, McRequier, Misses Thompson, Cotterill, Keeley, Hickson, Abingdon, Marechal, Kelli, Hinkley, Carter, Morgan, Leclercq, Fitzclarence, Messr s. T. P. Cooke, Harrison, G. V. Brooke, Boucicault, G. Vining, Buckstone, Didiee, Leotard, Blondin, Tom Thumb.

Parliament, &c., &c.

Messrs. Cobden, Gladstone, D'Israeli, Lavard, Paxton, Horsman, General Wyndham, Arc bishop of Canterbury, Bishop of Madras, Cardinal Wiseman, General Jacob, Garibaldi, A. Lincoln, Messr s. Bowlby, Marshal Pelissier, Captain Burton, Mrs. Elverton.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ANY PERSONS having Claims against the late Cursetjee Manockjee Shroff, deceased, who died about sixteen years since, are at liberty to send particulars of such Claims to the undersigned within thirty days for consideration.
FAITHFUL & KEIR,
Solicitors, No. 5, Forbes Street.
25th February, 1862.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE NIZAM: His History and Relations with the British Government. 2 vols. 8vo. with Portraits, Map, and Plan. By Henry George Briggs, Secretary, Bombay Municipality...Rs. 22-8

REVIEWS OF THE PRESS.

This work is a valuable addition to Indian historical literature, as it treats of much which, up to the appearance of these volumes, has been obscure to the general reader and contains information in an accessible and agreeable form which has hitherto been hidden in the Government archives requiring much care and patience to collate. The future searcher into the past history of India, especially of that portion relating to the struggles of England and France in the Southern Peninsula to gain the ascendancy over the rulers of the several states comprised therein, will find his task greatly lightened by a reference to Briggs's "Nizam."—*Calcutta Englishman.*

We gladly hail the work because it appears to occupy worthily a vacuum that has long existed in Indian History. * * The Nizam is now the greatest and the last of our Mussulman Allies, certainly the only one with whom our friendship dates for nearly a century back, because the trifling misunderstandings between us have never proceeded to actual warfare. Mr. Briggs states that Nizam Ally was the first of his race who sought the English, we much fear that he was also the best, for, if report is to be believed, since then the Dewan or Minister has been the real power of the State; the appointment of whom has been no unfrequent bone of contention between the Resident and the Nizam. However both parties seem to be aware of the uses of the other and long may our friendship last with the ancient Ally who has been our friend in many a war and which possesses still greater recommendation that the connection commenced when our power was very small. We sincerely trust that when all other memorials of the great East India Company have passed away or are purposely discarded, their successors may at least reserve this one memento of those who gave them their Indian Empire, and has the work in question will enable its readers to obtain, at a small expense of time and trouble, a correct knowledge of the commencement of our connection with the Deccan, we strongly recommend it to our new officials who might consider it time and trouble thrown away to acquire their information from original sources. * * We can safely promise to those who read it that Mr. Briggs's work, The Nizam, will afford them both entertainment and instruction if they are ignorant of the subject—if they are conversant with it they will find much pleasure in renewing their acquaintance with scenes and things that only remain to them in memory.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

A valuable contribution to the political annals of India. * * * The history of the rise and progress of the subsidiary alliance in the Court of the Nizam forms by far the most interesting and valuabl portion of Mr Brigg's work. It embraces a review of the character and policy of the several British Residents from the days of Kennaway and Kirkpatrick down to General Low and Colonel Davidson; as well as a history of the whole period down almost to yesterday, together with copies of the several treaties that have been made from time to time between the Governor General and the Nizam.—*Madras Athenæum and Statesman.*

Useful for reference.—*Bombay Saturday Review.*

There is a mass of valuable information in the book about the past history of the Deccan. * * By bringing together the sum of our knowledge of the history of the Nizam, Mr. Briggs has rendered a valuable service and saved the enquirer the trouble of searching, perhaps without success, through the different works of Elphinstone, Mill, Grant Duff, Kaye, &c., for the information he wants.—*Bombay Gazette.*

Copies for Sale at the following:

Gazette Press..... Apollo Street.
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Messrs. Cursetjee & Woodhall ... Secunderabad.
Messrs. Thacker & Co..... Kurrachee.
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HERBERT & Co.

HERBERT & CO., Rampart Row, beg to call the attention of all lovers of good Music, to their superior stock of harmoniums, which they have just received per Ship *Windsor Castle* has met with unqualified praise—some of the Instruments are of a novel construction and seldom imported to this country. Their prices range between Rs. 150 and 1200 each.
Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

THE THREE ARMS.

BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India.*

**FOR SALE

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 26th February 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 015/16d. to2s. 1d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1d. to 2s. 1¼d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	Sight	99½.
Madras	30 days' sight.....	99½. [$100.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 213 to 213½ per

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-Yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	75 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	30 ..... do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	71 ..... do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	103 Buyer.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	16½
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	33½
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Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,Con-solidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 25 p. sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87.1.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.....	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company.	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	40,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company.....	500	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 p. sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company...	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	Rs. 740 Div.
Do. New Shares.....	625	Rs. 140 Prem.	
Do. New Shares.....	500	Rs. 120 p. sh.	
Victoria Spinning Co ...	5,000	Nominal.	
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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan					Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36					88½
" Loan 1842-43					88½
" Loan 1854-55					88½
New Five Per Cent. Loan					100¾
Five and a Half Per Cent.					107

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
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Mexican Dollars	" 227 do.
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Five Franc Pieces.....	" 204
Bar Silver	" 106
Gold Leaf	" 16-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton).....	£3	0s.	0d.	£3	2s. 6d.
" (Seeds)	£2	7s.	6d.	£2	10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton).....	£2	17s.	6d.	£3	0s. 0d.
" (Seeds).....	£2	12s.	0d.	£2	15s. 0d.
To China	no offers.				
To Clyde.....	no offers.				

PRICES CURRENT (FEBRUARY 22nd, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :	Per candy
New Broach, ready ..... 209 to 210	Nomi. "
Dhollera, ...	Rs. 168 to 174
Comravuttee	" 165 to 170
Comptta, ...	" 174 to 175
Dharwar Sanginee	" 230 to 238
New Barsee, and Nuggur	" 190 to 192
Kh andeish, ...	" 180 to 185
NEW COTTON to Arrive :	
Broach and Surat : (April and May)	" 191 to 195
Dhollerah ..... (Do.)	" 179 to 180
Comravuttee .....(March and April).....	" 179 to 180
Veravole ..... (Do.)	" 169 to 170
Dharwar Sanginee (May)	" 238 to 240
OPIUM.—Malwa, Rs. 1505 to 1510.	
SEEDS.—Linseed, Candeish .....at Rs. 5-11 to 5-12 per cwt.	
" G-8-0 to 6-4-0	
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	24 to 25
"	33 to 34

COCHIN MARKET REPORT.

(*From the Cochin Courier, Feb.* 15.)

During the week there has been a little more show of Cocoanut Oil, and prices incline somewhat downward ; but still the article is by no means plentiful. We give the quotation as Rs. 96 to 97 for prompt delivery, Rs. 95 has been named but we doubt if any purchases have been made at that figure, unless with time given for delivery.

In other produce there is no material change to notice.

Some few parcels of Coir Yarn are coming forward, for which Rs. 40 to 45 is being paid but the quality generally speaking is inferior.

FREIGHTS.—Have slightly advanced, £4. 0. 0 has been paid for measurement and £4. 10/ for Oil.

The *Snowdrop* hourly expected has been laid on, and the *Lowick* is also on the berth for London.

Our advices from Tinnevelly are to 8th instant. In Cotton no change in price had taken place ; but about 309 candies had been contracted for at short delivery at Rs. 107 and at that rate there were still buyers.

The quantity exported to that date had reached 86,483½ bales against 35,848 same time last year, and it is probable the total of this year's crop for exportation will reach about 95,000 bales.

EXCHANGE.

On Bombay, sight	Rs.	1	8	0 per cent.
3 days' sight ...	"	1	10	0 "
16 days' sight ...	"	2	0	0 "
Madras, sight	"	1	2	0 "
3 days' sight ...	"	1	4	0 "
16 days' sight ...	"	1	12	0 "
Colombo, sight.....				
3 days' sight }	Nominal.			
16 days' sight }				

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.	
" 4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
" 3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
" 2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
" 1 do.	2s. 1d.	"
" On demand	1s. 11⅞d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s. 11⅞d.	"
On Ireland do.	1s. 11⅞d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers) on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight }	1s. 11⅞d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £10 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of ½ one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of 1 per cent. on amounts withdrawn	4 "
Deposits for 3 months	5 "
Do. do. 6 do.	5 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Bombay, 3rd January 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, and the Cape of Good Hope

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.	
" 4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
" on demand	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
On Scotland do.		
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 2 days' sight	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11⅞d.		do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Same under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, 4 per cent. per annum

upwards	2 per ct. per annum	
Do. in one year, at 4 months' notice	3 "	"
Do. do. 8 do.	4 "	"
Do. do. 12 do.	5 "	"

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, excepting by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or surname in full,*) and the exact amount in which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realised, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and collect the Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation... Without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

On selling ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... to to o'clock.
Saturday ..... to to (do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Drafts, Bills, and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and collect Bills payable in Karachi, Hyderabad, Mirpore, Omercote, Jeysulmere, and Shikarpore.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated June 1857, *by Letters Patent, under* 7 *and* 8 *Victoria, C.* 112.

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG AND EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes Advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper.

The BANK grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¾d.
" 4 months' sight..... 2s. 0¾d.
" 3 months' sight..... 2s.
" 2 months' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d.
" 1 month's sight ..... 1s. 11¾d.
" On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d.
On Scotland ..... }
On Ireland ..... } 1s. 11¾d.
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Meerut, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest is allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such Associations as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of 1 per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of 1 per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, 1 per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or surname in full,*) and the exact amount in which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several States of the Indian Government, and collect for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. Hart, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Bombay, 15th January 1862. Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 " " 4 " "
Do. 12 " " 5 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bullson London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto Sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £10 are only drawn payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 1 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, 1 per cent. Commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India (remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody 1 per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 15th January 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 39, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£614,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CHIEF BANK, London, at the following rates viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.		
4 Do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	"
3 Do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	"
2 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
1 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
On demand	at 1s. 11¾d.	"

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable on one year, at 3 months' notice, 4 per ct.		
Do. 2 do.	3 "	
Do. 3 do.	4 "	

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts or Hoondies, for credit for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities 1 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, 1 per cent. If paid in India, 2 per cent. if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, 1 per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
February 10th, 1862. Agent.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Feb. 25	Heldesheim.....	Jacobsen	Hamburg 21 Sept
	Morning Star.....	Matthews.....	Liverpool 6 Nov.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Feb. 23	Malsaal (s).....	Parker.....	Surat.
	Liberator.....	Robertson	Cochin.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Maharoo* to Surat.—Mr. Wright ; Mr. J. Blair ; Mr. Wilson ; Mr. G. J. Hynes ; Mr. Barrett ; Mr. J. W. Hadow, and 154 natives.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Glen Isla*, for Calcutta via Malabar Coast.
Ship *Duke of Wellington*, for Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Tuesday, 25th February 1862.

For London.

Gibson Craig.—880 pieces E. Teeth, 71 cwt. 2 qrs. 6 lbs. Jaysingbhoy Huttaysing ; 1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

Seafield.—2 packages E. Teeth, 19 lbs., Morarjee Nensy ; 31 bags Coffee, 71 cwt cwt., Maneck Pandoorung ; 500 bags Linseed, 750 cwt., D. H. Cama and Co. ; 101 chests Dry Ginger, 124 cwt., Chuttoorbhooz Coopchund.

Ramillies.—307 bags Linseed, 460¼ cwt., Gangjee Nurput.

Minerva.—75 bales Coir Yarn, 189¾ cwt., Vulubdass Goculdass ; 16 bales Goat Skins, 330 corges, Shaik Pooley Mohmud Mohindin.

Vernon.—66 cases Oilibanum, 148¼ cwt., Dhurumsy Jeatha.

For Liverpool.

Peter Maxwell.—45 bales Wool, 135 cwt., Ebram Ramjee ; 54 bales Cotton, 189 cwt., Rustomjee Ruttonjee ; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Nesserwanjee Maneckjee ; 33 bales Wool, 99 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Wookerda Khatesy.

Herald.—53 bales Cotton, 185¾ cwt., Seedic Hajee Woosman ; 325 bales Cotton, 1,137½ cwt., D. H. Cama and Co.

Tamerlane.—70 bales Wool, 210 cwt., Goculdass Madhowjee ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Coupland and Co. ; 140 bales Cotton, 490 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee.

Feronia.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee ; 10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., S. Burstall and Co. ; 102 bales Cotton, 357 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.

Thornhill.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 65 cwt., Jooma Natha ; Loose Buffaloe Horns, 100 cwt., Jusub Rubin.

Early Dawn.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Khutow Khimjee

Crescent City.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Muloomull Kissondass ; 180 bales Cotton, 630 cwt., Alladinhoy Hubib ; 85 bales Cotton, 297½ cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Mody.

Mornington.—100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Mirchund Roopchund.

Tudor.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., A. Bell and Co.

Red Jacket.—750 bundles Mustard Seed, 375 cwt., Khimjee Visram.

Clara Wheeler.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., J. Sigg and Co. ; Loose Buffaloe Horns, 85 cwt., Woomerbhoy Chanbhoy.

Rubin.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Aladinhboy Hubib.

Queen of the Sea.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Sudasive Maruna ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Curseedass Madhowdass ; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Coonjee Framjee ; 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Soonda Ragowjee ; 76 bales Wool, 210 cwt., Purmanund Mooleenud.

Black Eagle.—1,000 bundles Galls, 500 cwt., Khimjee Visram.

Recorder.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Vulubdass Lilladhur.

Egeria.—2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Champsy Sewjee.

Glendower.—60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Khan Mohmud Hubib.

Jamsetjee Cursetjee.—52 bales Cotton, 182 cwt., Seedic Hajee Woosman.

Schamyl.—350 bundles Nux Vomica, 175 cwt. ; 150 bundles Galls, 75 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Concordia.—125 bales Wool, 375 cwt., Doongersy Kessowjee ; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Dhunjee Maneck.

Duke of Wellington.—500 bags Saltpetre, 521 I. Mds., G. Burstall and Co. ; 600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Hirjee Khimjee.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Columbian.*—11 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, C. N. Cama and Co. ; 38 chests Malwa Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jairaz Fazul and Co. ; 38 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, Eduljee Framjee and Co. ; 106 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co. ; 10 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, Heycock and Co. ; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co. ; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sausoon Moosy ; 40 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass Nusserwanjee and Co. ; 14 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hazareemull Surdarmull ; 15 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, Bomanjee Framjee Cama ; 78 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co. ; 4½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Juvareemull Dulsookroy ; 30 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khalucklina and Co. ; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Soorutram Roybon ; 25 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Gunessdass Crustnajee ; 5 packages Sundries, Sorabjee Nowrojee ; 11½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Rambukus Junnadass ; 13 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy ; 18 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Columbian.*—25 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy ; 11 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.

For Singapore.

Rattlesnake.—6 packages Raisins, 20 cwt, Esmail Ahmud Moosny ; 13 packages Sundries, D. H. Cama and Co. ; 4 bales Piece Goods, Ebram Dawtoola ; 3 packages Galls, 8 cwt., Esmail Ahmud Moonsy ; 200 packages Dates, 223 cwt., Hajee Seedic Woomer ; 20 packages Termeric, 22½ cwt. ; 14 packages Mus'ard Seed, 18½ cwt. ; 2 packages Cumuin Seed, 2½ cwt., Esmail Ahmud Moonsy.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Columbian.*—1 parcel of Law Books, Meer Sassoon Moosy ; 1 box E. Saffron, 80 lbs., Namechund Vusunjee ; 2 boxes E. Colored Piece Goods, Hoossun Ajum.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Malta.*—1 case Cashmere Shawls, 4 pieces, Shaik Jumaloodin ; 9 cases Cashmere Shawls, 158 pieces, Purjeeroy Phoonsuldass ; 70 packages Silk, 5,370 lbs., Shaik Jumalloodin ; 14 bundles Silk, 1,470 lbs., Abmudbhoy Hubibbhoy ; 11 bundles Silk, 836 lbs. ; 2 cases Cashmere Shawls 36 pieces, Syes Rustom ; 4 bundles Silk, 800 lbs., Mohundram Ramjee ; 10 bundles Silk, 741 lbs., Watson Bogle and Co. ; 5 cases Cashmere Shawls, 63 pieces, Azizoola Mooftashaw.

For Suez.

Steamer *Malta.*—5 cases Indigo, 15 nos., Hajee Abdool Hosen Bebany.

For Penang.

Steamer *Columbian.*—1 box Rupees, Forbes and Co.

For Glasgow.

Broomilaw.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Nursy Kessowjee.

For Galle.

Steamer *Columbian.*—4 boxes Specie, Rs. 17,000, P. and O. S. N. Company.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

459	Ajdahs, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ...	Bombay.
800	Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams ...	England.
204	Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster ...	Out of Commission.
946	Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought ...	Persian Gulf.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt ...	Persian Gulf.
499	Chenaub, 2 (paddle), Watton ...	River Indus.
420	Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd	Bombay.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison	Bombay.
304	Comet, 6 (paddle), Collingwood ...	Red Sea Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt ...	Andaman Islands.
20	Dalhousie, (s) Shaw	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins ...	Bombay. (in dock)
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge...	Persian Gulf.
90	Emmily, 2 (schooner), Evans ...	Madras.
274	Ethersmith, 2 (flat), McLaren ...	Red Sea.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), William ...	Out of Commission.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser...	Bombay.
1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Gunson ...	Calcutta.
610	Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh ...	River Indus.
215	Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda ...	Bombay.
20	Georgiana, J. B. Bewsher, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
610	Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies ...	River Indus.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood.... ...	Persian Gulf.
	Hornet, Dayman, (S. Sloop) ...	Bombay.
522	Indus, 2 (paddle), Fickle ...	Scinde.
499	Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck ...	River Indus.
151	Keddywarry, (flat)	Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
	Kotree, (flat), O'Brien	River Indus.
700	Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James ...	Adaman Islands.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton ...	Bombay.
167	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ...	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
445	Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson... ...	River Indus.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner), ...	Kurrachee.
304	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton ...	River Indus.
610	Outram, (paddle), Neal	River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	River Indus.
140	Prince (yacht), White	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ...	Bombay.
800	Punjaub, 10, Foulerton	England.
288	Ravee, (flat), Ridge Williams... ...	River Indus.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison ...	River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ...	Zanzibar.
610	Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones.	River Indus.
	40 Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer ...	Persian Gulf
795	Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty	Bombay.
1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Cruttenden ...	Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

853	Cleadon, Fentie—Martin, Young & Co.	
1488	Earl of Balcarras, Simonds—Remington & Co.	
980	Gibson Craig, Smith—Burstall & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 13)
820	Minerva, Merrymann.—Remington & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 31)
1196	Pride of the Ocean, Kyle, A. H. Huschke & Co.	
740	Ramillies, Wright—Campbell Mitchell & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 21)
823	Rob Roy, Bridie	(c. l. Feb. 21)
629	Seafield, Mackay—D. H. Cama & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 16)
1045	Star of India, J. Morris—Remington & Co.	
891	Vernon, Jones—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 29)
848	Vittoria, Tate—Peel, Cassels & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 3)
1234	War Spirit, Lukes—S. Burstall & Co.	

FOR LIVERPOOL.

843	Adriatic, Scott—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.	
1023	Agenoria, P. Johnson—Peel Cassels & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 13)
1001	Algiers, Morris—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.	
1152	Black Eagle—Remington & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 13)
1346	Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 1)
1266	Beechworth, Fmin—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
936	Clara Wheeler, Hiltz—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 3)
1059	Culloden, Smith—Nicol & Co.	
972	Concordia, Ross—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 14)
832	Crescent City—A. H. Huschke & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 27)
1301	Fuzzey Moumbarack, Nooda—Curmondass Verdass.	
765	Faiz Allum, Diouer—Motee Roognath.	
477	Good Success, Magregor—Sir J. Jejeebhoy Sons & Co.	
360	Glen Isla, Payat—T. M. Seedic.	
1090	Grace Darling Bearse—D. Nusserwanjee Bhownugria, Hanover, Giening.	
491	Heldesheim, Jacobsen J. Sigg & Co.	
1000	Irrukandeha, Mahomed.	
1418	Jacob A. Wilderwelt, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.	
528	James Briant, Lovett—W. Nicol & Co.	
574	Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Cottier—Eduljee Framjee & Co.	
768	James Russell, Muir—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
374	Khusrove, Gray—Bhugwandass Purseotumdass.	
560	Land O'Cakes, Sharer

be sure of itself on this point—and that its perspicacity has not been a little aided by the light thrown in its path by what are known as the Gretna Green and the 'Fleet' Marriages in England. How far the safe-guards devised by the Parsees may stand the test of actual experience we will not take upon ourselves to say, but those amongst their people who can speak with actual experience of the state of their communities in the several parts of Western India give it as their opinion that so far as the Registry is concerned, the forms enjoined are too complex for the simple habits and the primitive state of most of the people. The Code next addresses itself to the subject of Divorce, which it decrees in cases of secession from Zoroastrianism—Civil death in the event of life transportation—Incurable Insanity—Physical incapacity—Desertion for seven years and Adultery. This melancholy privilege it impartially extends to both the sexes—thus stealing a march over the new English Divorce Law which is ungallant enough to wink at the unfaithfulness of the husband—unless he is villain enough to aggravate it by cruelty towards his unhappy spouse. Simple cruelty, the Code under review thinks nothing of—but if pursued on system so as to make life unbearable, the unhappy wife has the melancholy satisfaction of finding a relief in judicial separation;—though in this respect, there is no parity of right to the miserable husband, who may want to escape from the pail-fulls of his Xantipe. Bigamy is removed from the Elysium in which it at present finds itself, amidst "the glorious uncertainty of the English law" as regards the Parsees, and is erected into a felony punishable with fine and imprisonment for five years. After the emphatic language used by the Parsee deputation the other day before the Law Commission,—language, by the bye, which leads outsiders to believe that this evil practice has grown into rank vegetation amongst their people,—one is rather surprised to find that it should be let off so lightly; and the surprise will be enhanced rather than diminished, when the reader is told that the concluding portion of the same section graduates the punishment to only one year's imprisonment to the aiders and abettors of bigamy in the case of minors. There is, however, the less necessity for dwelling on this and other weak points of the Code, as our Parsee friends do not claim, like Earl Russell, the finality principle for their legislative bantling. In Sec. 17 when decreeing Adultery as a ground of Divorce, the Code excepts from the definition of Adultery what may be euphoniously described as partial addiction to the social evil. The subject is rather delicate to handle in the columns of a newspaper and the exception may sound to some as "ringing out the darkness of the soul" on the part of our Parsee friends. But there is no use in mincing language when a vital principle is involved and to our thinking though our fellow-citizens would have done wisely in imitating the reticence maintained by the English law on this particular point, yet we do not find it in our heart to blame them for what after all is but a practical embodiment of a sentiment shared in by all right-thinking persons throughout the civilized world. No good has ever come of keeping avenging nature at bay. Such efforts have always ended in a recoil—and the recoil has invariably been to the detriment of humanity.

We have thus glanced at some of the principal articles of the Parsee Code. There are other parts relating to, what may be called, the empowering of our Native Sir Cresswell Cresswells; but these had better lie over for the present. After all, this piece of proposed legislation is but an Amateur work. There is hardly a provision, which a sharp going lawyer may not ride through, with his coach and four, as the saying goes, but we derive our hope of the success of this Code, that is, if it receives the seal of legislative sanction, much more from the simplicity, and amenability to rightful sentiments of the Parsee people than from any very transcendental merits of their law—great as those merits must be conceded to be, considering the prentice hands that have framed the Code.

Local News.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. DAVID MCLAREN, I. N.—An address was yesterday presented to Mr. David McLaren on the occasion of his retiring, through ill health, from the office of Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery, I. N., by the Engineers and Engineer Establishment.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor, on the Esplanade, this evening:—

MARCH "Who shall be fairest"	*Burkhardt.*
OVERTURE "Stradella"	*Flotow.*
WALTZ "Alexander Romanoff"	*Laurent.*
SELECTION (op.) "Rigoletto"	*Verdi.*
QUARTETTE AND POLACCA "I. Puritani"	*Bellini.*
QUADRILLE "Vive Paris"	*Tinney.*
GALOP "Trab Trab"	*Somerlatt.*

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—Mr. Bury, assisted by gentlemen amateurs, gives this evening, under the patronage of Commodore G. G. Wellesley and Mrs. Wellesley, another brilliant performance, when will be represented the comedy of "A Cozy Couple," to be followed by "Beautiful Star," and to be concluded with the screaming farce of "A Night at Notting Hill." It is to be trusted the public will patronise these enterprising gentlemen who are striving to cater for public amusement.

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

THE statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

24th February 1862.

In what watch.	Whence received.	Max. and Min.	H.	M.	Time Intervals.	Service or Private.	Words in Message.	By what Line.
From 0 till 12 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	59	11	P.	17	N. W. P.	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	...	
	Madras	Max.	...	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	32	P.	12	W. C.	
	Kurrachee.....	Max.	...	43	P.	25	N. W. C.	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	...	
From 12 till 24 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	10	24	P.	28	N. W. P.	
		Min.	0	2	P.	28	N. W. P.	
	Madras	Max.	1	22	P.	21	W. C.	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kurrachee.....	Max.	...	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	...	

COURT MARTIAL ON DR. BOUSTEAD.

Fifth day, 25th February 1862.

The Court re-assembled at the usual hour.

Mr. Antram re-called and cross-examined by the prisoner.—Some of the warrant officers refused to be treated by Dr. Boustead after the observation of the Captain, respecting the man Slater being so long on the sick list and not getting any better. They were the first Engineer Mr. Bullock, the third Engineer and the sail-maker John Ryan. I believe that Commander Hopkin's did hear the complaint made by Dr. Boustead and that he told him that it must go through the executive officer of the ship. I was standing on the quarter deck when Dr. Boustead made the complaint, and he was not getting any. The complaints the first officer. I was standing on the port side when Dr. Boustead came up on the starboard side close to where Commander Hopkins stood, so that I could not hear what took place. As to whether Commander Hopkins received the complaint himself or whether he simply heard it and told Dr. Boustead to report it to some one else. I can merely answer that I saw Dr. Boustead, and he was speaking to the Captain who referred him to his first officer.

The Court was dissatisfied with the last answer of the witness and the question being repeated.

Witness—I am unable to answer it in any other manner, as I did not hear Dr. Boustead make the complaint. Up to that time all complaints were made to the Captain direct by Dr. Boustead, but it is usual to board a man-of-war for reports to be made to the first Lieutenant and thence through him to the commanding officer. I have stated that Commander Hopkins' manner was offensive on these occasions; and as a commissioned officer I would not have submitted to it without making a complaint.

By the Court.—The way that the Engineers and sail-maker refused to be treated by Dr. Boustead was by refusing to take his medicines although they were on the sick list. I do not know whether it was in consequence of Commander Hopkins assertion that they refused. I merely know it by being told so by Dr. Boustead. I believe that none of the men refused to take medicine prescribed by Dr. Boustead before that time.

The Court then asked the witness if he could give any reason why the Captain had ordered the doctor to submit his reports through the executive officer. No intelligable answer having been obtained from the witness he was ordered to withdraw.

Commander Hopkins recalled and examined by the prosecutor on his former oath.—With reference to the first charge at muster on the 11th of February 1860 I turned round to Assistant Surgeon Boustead and said, "Slater is still on the sick list," and, "Is he getting better?" His reply was, "yes, he is still on the sick list, but he is not getting better and will not be fit for duty for a long while." I then said, "That man has now been about two months on the sick list and is getting no better." Assistant Surgeon Boustead flatly contradicted me, saying, "no, it is not the case." I then said "I am going to China and men that are not likely to be well and unfit for duty you should send on shore to hospital." Dr. Boustead replied that he was the best judge of that, and that the man was not a fit subject to be received, or that he would not be received into hospital on shore. He proceeded to argue with me on the subject. When I said "that will do, sir." Just after muster I sent for the sick report and turned it over, in the presence as I believe, of Dr. Boustead and stated, "why the man has only been a few days off the list during the last two months and you have flatly contradicted me.

The witness here handed into the Court the sick list of the *Dalhousie*, which was examined. From which it appeared, that the man Slater had been on the sickl ist for 54 days in all up to the time of his discharge.

Witness.—I wish to add that I did feel excited because I had been so flatly contradicted before my officers. I made an enquiry of Mr. McGaa, who must have been present at the time and likewise of Mr. Thynne, but they, it appeared, did not hear what had taken place. I recollect Dr. Boustead coming to me on the port side of the ship, Mr. Antram was present at the time. Dr. Boustead said that he had a report to make to me about a difference that had occurred between him and Mr. Thynne in the gun room. I told him that I would "Dr. Boustead if you have any reports to make you should prefer them through Mr. McGaa, the acting first Lieutenant." It is usual in all ships to convey reports in that way. He replied, "No, I refuse to make any complaints through Mr. McGaa. I will write myself to the superintending surgeon." I then said, before Mr. Antram who was within hearing, "Make your report through Mr. McGaa and I will attend to it." In a short time afterwards I went on to the storboard side of the poop, away from the doctor and Mr. Antram. Dr. Boustead came up to me and said, "You refuse to listen to my complaint." I said. "No," what has been, wrong. He said, "that Mr. Thynne, or some other officer had made use to me most opprobious language to him." I asked him "what Mr. Thynne had said, or what did he call you; I have no objection to hear, tell me what he said." I was unable to obtain any answer as to how Dr. Boustead had been insulted. I then said, in the hearing of Mr. McGaa, that I would enquire into the affair in the morning. That was the usual time for investigating reports, or complaints. On this occasion, on the port side of the ship, and in the presence of Mr. Antram, I remember saying to Dr. Boustead, "that I thought you would have some row for I saw you skylarking on the poop the night before, with Mr. Thynne, and that it was in that way that an officer laid himself open to insult." Assistant Surgeon Boustead denied his having done so. He likewise said that Mr. Thynne was a non-commissioned officer, whereas he was an acting master and ranked as a first Lieutenant. The matter was not reported to me the next day; but I thought that I should ask Mr. Thynne about it, who told me that he was not skylarking with Dr. Boustead the night before, but that it was Mr. Antram that was doing so, and that he saw that officer skylarking with a doctor on the poop on that occasion. On or about the 28th February at about nine or ten o'clock in the morning I sent for Dr. Boustead on the poop in the presence of Mr. McGaa the executive officer, to enquire of him whether he had seen the sepoy who had died so suddenly. He appeared to be displeased and annoyed at my asking him about it, and said he would not get any satisfactory reply from him. I asked him if he had seen the man the night before? I think, he replied that he had not as he did not know that he was unwell. "I was speaking to him on the subject when he turned from me and laid himself down on the signal locker with his hind part towards me. Mr. McGaa was present and must have seen it. I then sent for the apothecary to ask him about the sepoy's death, but could get no satisfactory reply from him either. I said to him what orders have you from Dr. Boustead, about calling him in the night, if any of the men are taken suddenly ill on board the ship. He replied that he had no orders. I then went before Mr. Boustead told them in future that when any of the men were taken dangerously ill, to call the doctor at once and not to delay about, and that it would be far better if in harbour to send for another doctor at once. I believe that I got an official letter from the Adjutant of the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry about the death of the sepoy, which is, I believe, before the Court. I could not recollect that I said, "that men died on board the ship without being seen by either the doctor or apothecary"; for I did not know at the time that Dr. Boustead had made, what I considered to be a false statement against me, and in contempt of my authority as commander of the vessel. I placed Assistant Surgeon Boustead in open arrest for making false statements against me, and I fully believed it to be in contempt of my authority as Commander of the vessel. I ordered him to do his duty. I also considered that Assistant Surgeon Boustead had not paid due attention to his medical duties. It having come to my notice before leaving Bombay that he did not see some of the sick when he should have done. Certain Young brought it to my notice that the doctor had been on shore without my leave or that of the executive officer Mr. McGaa. I wrote on the day after that on which the sepoy died to Major Richards who was in command of the troops on board, to know if any of his officers had heard me say that, "men died on board the ship without either the doctor or apothecary knowing anything about it." I got a reply, stating that that they did hear me say so. I sent for Mr. McGaa, and told Dr. Boustead, before him that I could not remember any thing about it, and asked him if he could get any one on board to say that they had heard me say it. He said, "Yes," I will bring up some witnesses: he then went below and returned again in a quarter of an hour, without bringing any witnesses with him. I forget now what excuse he made for not producing them. This was before I had written to the officers to enquire if they knew any thing about it. When I was made aware, by the letter of the officers, that I had made use of the expression, I sent for Mr. McGaa and told him to tell Dr. Boustead up. On his coming up I told him that I was not aware at the time that I had made use of it. I asked Mr. McGaa, who was present when I spoke to him whether he heard any thing of the sort. I believe that Dr. Boustead questioned Mr. McGaa and that he replied that he did not hear anything of the sort. He said, "very well Dr. Boustead you hear what Mr. McGaa says." But it appears from the statement of the officers that they heard me say so. I can however declare positively on that occasion that there were no Military officers near Dr. Boustead myself or Mr. McGaa, at the time when Dr. Boustead stated that I had said so. I believe that it must have been at some other time. I told Dr. Boustead before Mr. McGaa that if I did say so I was very sorry for it, and that I had no desire to say anything on the subject to annoy him, and I begged of him to accept it has an apology for any having done so. I believe I told him that I considered that his letter was presumptuous and dictatorial. He said that he would not accept an apology unless I gave him one in writing. I asked him what I was to do that for. I refused to do so. I then told him I would give him time to think over the matter, and to withdraw his letter and to send me a written apology. He however told me that he intended to carry it on. I told him that we had always been good friends. I then told him that he was to remain in open arrest for making false charges against me and for contempt of authority. I think he said that I had made false charges against him. He was always free when under arrest and had liberty to go ashore at any hour he wished while the ship was at Singapore, Hongkong, Whampoa and Canton; he continued to have that leave until he left the ship at Calcutta. He did not join the ship again at Calcutta. When the *Dalhousie* went to Madras he sent me a letter to say that he was at the Madras Club, and that he could not come on board while he was on the convalescent list (a letter was here put in addressed to Commander Hopkins from Dr. Boustead dated from the Madras Club, in which the Doctor reported his arrival there to the Commander.) Dr. Boustead came on board the ship several times but never rejoined. On or about the 29th February I sent for Mr. McGaa on the poop to witness what I had to say to Dr. Boustead. I said that I wished to give him another chance, to withdraw his letter as I did not wish to carry it on if he would give me a written apology. He replied that if I would promise to treat him as a gentleman and an officer and would give him a written apology, he would do so. He then said that I had treated him very badly, and that he intended to send in charges against and that many an officer lost his commission for less. I said Dr. Boustead you are a young man and not long in the service; I have no wish to carry it on any further. I told him that I would give him until the next day to withdraw his letter and to think no more about it.

The Court adjourned at four o'clock until this (Wednesday) morning at eleven.

Law Entelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

Tuesday, 25th February, 1862.

(BEFORE THE FULL COURT.)

Messrs. Rennie, Scowell & Co., vs. Jeyram Mohunjee.

Mr. Connon, instructed by Messrs. Kelly and Hore, moved that the defendant not being in Bombay, and absenting himself, it was believed, to evade the process of the Court, the necessary proclamation be made under the terms of the 57th Rule of the Court to make his appearance within fourteen days from this day. The learned counsel produced the certificate of the Prothonotary shewing that the Sheriff had sequestered property of the defendant, under the writ of the Court.

The Court granted the application, and the proclamation was accordingly made.

THE MAHARAJ LIBEL CASE.

Nineteenth Day, Tuesday, 25th February, 1862.

Judoonathjee Brizruttonjee Maharaj, vs. Cursondass Mooljee and another.

Mr. Bayley and *Mr. Scoble*, instructed by Messrs Collier and Leathes, for the plaintiff.

Mr. Anstey and *Mr. Dunbar*, instructed by Messrs. Acland and Prentis, for the defendants.

The examination of witnesses on behalf of the plaintiff was resumed.

Bhimjee Purshotum examined.—I was present at the meeting of the Bhattias held in the year 1855. I remember a part of the proceedings of the meeting. It was resolved at the meeting that the Bhattia women should not drive about in carriages without curtain or screens: that they should not sit on public roads on the occasion of the death of a Bhattia; that they should learn the Gyatries; and that they should attend the caste dinners earlier. It was also proposed to adopt measures to prevent women committing adultery on the pretence of going to the Maharaja's temple, but that proposal was never acted upon. I am one of the twelve setts of the Hali caste. I am a Shroff. I have seen Ras Mundli. It is a dramatic representation performed by Brahmins belonging to a village in Gocul Muttra. I never heard of Rus Mundli.

Cross-examined.—I was present in Court when Muthooradass Lowjee came into the witness-box. I was not then summoned as a witness. I was served with a subpœna only on Saturday last; I read the resolutions of the meeting published in the *Satya Prakash*. I never heard of a Maharaj committing adultery. The proposal had no reference to the Maharaj. I signed the "Bundobust" of 6th September last. I had been to Mr. Westropp about this case. When Mr. Westropp wrote on the brief that he had the Governor's business to do, and that the brief should be made over to Mr. Scoble and Mr. Bayley, the Maharaja's men came to me to persuade Mr. Westropp to undertake the prosecution. Mr. Westropp refused to accept the brief, saying he had other business to do.

Mr. Scoble objected to this evidence on ground of courtesy to an absent counsel.

The Court overruled the objection.

Witness continued.—I regard the Maharaj as my Gooroo.

Re-examined.—A false charge was trumped up against me in the Police Office by a Subedar, but the prosecution was abandoned.

Mr. Scoble here put in the "Bundobust" book with a certified translation of it.

Damoder Madowjee examined.—I am one of the Settias of the Hali Bhattias. I was present at the Bhattia meeting of September last. There was something written in a book which was read out.

Cross-examined.—I am related to Lukmeedass Damjee who was convicted of conspiracy at the last Sessions. Letters were written to different places inhabited by Vaishnuvas calling upon the caste people to put their signatures to the book if they considered the religion of the Kissen Maharaj was otherwise not. As to those who believe in the libel, we consider them to be not of our religion. I remember an action being brought in this Court by Maneckbai widow against a Maharaj last year to recover the possession of her house. I told her brother to compromise the suit which was ultimately settled by Maneckbai paying Rs. 1,600 to the Maharaj. I was present when Goculdass Tejpall and Khatao Mukanjee to obtain their permission to hold a caste meeting in September last with regard to what was published in the newspapers about our religion. In reply they said that they would not give the permission unless measures were adopted to put down the adulterous practices of Maharajas. I there mentioned to them that that was not the object of the meeting.

To Sir M. Sausse.—When Goculdass Tejpall and Khatao Muccunjee refused permission to hold the meeting, I did not send a reply saying that it was false that the Maharajas committed adultery, although I believed it was false.

To Sir J. Arnould.—Goculdass is one of the leading members of the Bhattia caste. Some of these leading members are of opinion that the Maharajas are addicted to adulterous practices.

To Sir M. Sausse.—I believe these members formed such opinions from the reading of articles in the *Satya Prakash*. I heard at the time that these leading members admitted the *Satya Prakash*. If any Wallabcharya formed an opinion at variance with the opinions entertained by the majority of the Wallabcharya sect, we would have no connection or intercourse with him; he would remain isolated in his own house and none of the sect would communicate with him. We would not invite him to a caste dinner.

To Sir J. Arnould.—I have also disbelieved in the Maharaj and avowed that the Maharaj was addicted to immoral practices, I would regard him as an outcaste, and would not speak with him. I would not speak or communicate with Lukmidass Khimjee and Mathooradass Lowjee who gave evidence against the Maharaj. I cannot say whether the majority of the sect believe the Maharajas to be immoral men or not.

Davidass Assurdass examined.—I am Moonim to Tarachund Rajaram, and belong to the Wallabcharya sect. I am a native of Shikarpore, in Sind. I saw plaintiff when he was at Shikarpore about eight years ago. He being my Gooroo I went to pay *durshun* to him. Any Maharaj I regard as my Gooroo. Plaintiff bore a good character for morality and sanctity in Shikarpore. I heard no rumours against his character.

Talakchund Tejram examined.—I am a native of Mooltan. I know plaintiff. He had come to Mooltan about eight years ago. I regard all Mabarajas as my Goorooo. I paid *durshun* to plaintiff at Mooltan once a day. While there his character for morality and chastity was very good, every body went to worship him. I observed no impropriety of conduct on his part towards the female devotees.

Kuttummull Moolchund.—I am a native of Sind Hydrabad, and a jeweller. I saw plaintiff at Hydrabad about five or six years ago. He remained there four months. I went to worship him every day. During the time he was there, he bore a good character for morality and chastity. I heard nothing to his discredit.

Ramdass Dhanoomull examined.—I am a native of Shikarpore. I saw plaintiff at Cutch Mandvee in the year 1907. He staid there four or five months. I frequently went to worship him. He bore a good character for morality and chastity in Mandvee.

Nundram Shastree examined.—I am a Naggur Brahmin. I am a Puranee and am familar with the books of the Wallabacharya sect. I know the commentary of Goculnathjee. It refers to the administering of Bramah Sabandh to the followers of Wallabcharya (A book was handed to the witness). This is a copy of the commentary. I made the copy from the original. I am a Wallabcharya myself. I got the original of the commentary from the plaintiff.

Cross-examined.—There are six sections of Naggurs. Our section is distinct from the other five. There are about 200 houses in our section. I would worship cows and Bramins. If I consider a Bramin is innocent I would tell a lie to save his life, but if he is guilty no lie should be told. (Bhagvut was handed to the witness.) According to this passage in the Bhagvut, it is no offence to tell a lie to save the life of a cow or a Bramin, or when one's life is in danger or when one is losing his professional practice. What is stated in that passage is true.

Veljee Moorarjee examined.—I translated the commentary of Goculnathjee. This is the translation. (Witness produces it.)

Cross-examined.—I made the translation from a copy of the original. The copy and the original are Sanskrit writings.

Veljee Moorarjee examined.—I am a Sachora Brahmin. I am in the service of plaintiff. I have been fifteen years in his service. He was residing at Surat when I entered his service. I was with him at Beyt in Sumvunt 1907, also at Cutch Mandvee, and Kurrachee. I was always in attendance upon him, I was never out of his presence for quarter of an hour. When at Beyt, he had with him four of the Guicowar's sepoys, and about twenty of his own servants. When he went to the temple, he was visited by a large number of Vaishnuvas. Some men whose practice was not to eat unless they had worshipped the Maharaj, were allowed to worship him at noon. The house was open to all the Vaishnuvas from 6 A. M. till 3 P. M. At 3 P. M the Maharaj went to worship the image, and afterwards to make a circuit of the temples. I am a personal attendant of the Maharaj. I do not know Luckmeedass Khimjee. During the time plaintiff was at Beyt, women used to come for worship from morning till noon. At one place women did not come alone, they come with men, I mean at all places wherever the Maharaj went. At Beyt, the Maharaj had two rooms, one a bed-room, and the other a kitchen; there was another room where the *gadee* or seat was. I did not see women go into the bed-room. Plaintiff took his meal in the same room where the food was cooked. It is not customary to throw *gulall* at the temple of Luxmee at Beyt. I did not see plaintiff throw any *gulall* there.

Cross-examined.—No servant gets a higher pay than three Rupees at the house of the plaintiff. I receive three Rupees monthly. My business is to keep the Maharaja's clothes. I would not leave him alone, even if he wished me to do so. If he wished to retire for a moment for private business, I would be with him, and would not leave his company. I would not go away even if he told me to go. I would accompany him even if he went for a natural purpose and watch the door of the privy room. When he went to sleep in his bed-room with his wife, I would sleep outside the door. The Maharaj never left Beyt. I went away from the door, nor would I go away, even if he told me to go away. One must be constantly present with him to do any business. The Maharaj do not require any women, and if he does who would procure them for him. I do not procure women for him. If he asked me to do this business, I would tell him that it is a bad thing. I serve him for three Rupees only. We do watch him closely, not because we are afraid that he would commit a bad act. The Maharaj has come here today. He is standing downstairs. He is now attended by another servant. When I go to take my meal, another servant waits upon him. I would not leave the Maharaj alone, if I wanted to go for a natural purpose, whatever the consequences might be.

Re-examined.—The Maharaj has married lately, he has a son and a daughter. His wife and children are with him at Bombay. I do not know when he was married. The daughter is four years old, and the son seven years. If a Maharaj does a bad act, I will tell him and tell the people, but I had no occasion to do it.

To Sir J. Arnould.—I was continuously with him six or seven years. His wife was not with him during that time. He abstained from women for those six or seven years.

The Plaintiff Jadunathjee Brijrattonjee Maharaj was called for examination.

Plaintiff.—I object to be sworn on the book. I will tell the truth. I like to be administered a solemn affirmation.

Chief Justice.—You will have to take the oath, according to the practice of the Court.

Plaintiff then took the oaths on the sacred book like other witnesses. At the request of Mr. Bayley, the Court allowed him to sit on a chair in the witness-box.

Plaintiff examined by Mr. Bayley.—I have never been in a Court of justice in my life. I do not remember, if any other Maharaj went to a Court of justice. Besides the Gujeratee language, I know Punjabee, Marwaree, Hindoostanee, Oordoo more or less, Bhattia language, Sanskrit, a little of Marathi, and the Brijbhasa. I have seen more or less of the books of the Wallabcharya sect. I have founded a school at Surat. I defray its expenses. One Shastree gives instruction in Sanskrit, and five or six teachers give instruction in the Gujeratee. I have taken some interest in the education of the Hindoo females, since my arrival in Bombay. The first visit I paid to Bombay was about nineteen years ago. I then remained here for eight or nine months. It is a part of our religious duty to make pilgrimages to different parts of India. I recollect going on pilgrimage to Beyt in the year 1907. I went to the Luxmee temple in Beyt twice a day. Gulall powder is thrown on the image. No gulall is thrown on the worshippers in the Luxmee temple, but it is so thrown in the Dwarkanathjee temple. I never threw gulall on the worshippers in the Luxmee temple, nor did I see any person do so. I did not press or touch the breasts of any woman in that temple. How can I do so, I regard all female devotees as my children. It is strictly prohibited in our religion to do so. I know Lukmeedass Khimjee. I first became acquainted with him about two years ago. I did not see him at Beyt. I say that the story told by him that he had seen me holding an illicit intercourse with a female devotee, at Beyt is false. It is the custom among men of my class that two or four attendants should constantly wait upon us. The witness Veljee was my personal attendant. During the course of my journey, I visited Shikarpore, Hydrabad, Umritsur, Mandvee, Baroda, Mooltan, Goculmuttra. On my arrival in Bombay I saw Goculdass Tejpall and Luckmeedass Khimjee at Mandvee. They married Luckmeedass Khimjee at Beyt; it was in the year 1905 or 1906. During my first pilgrimage I remained away from Surat three or four years. I did not leave Surat because there was a charge of rape against me. There was no such charge against me. My wife was not with me when I went to Beyt. Luckmeedass and Goculdass came to me at Byculla. I was subpœned as a witness on behalf of the defendants. I had seen Goculdass on my first visit to Bombay. Goculdass introduced me to Lukmeedass. I put up at Byculla when I first came to Bombay. On the last occasion I arrived in Bombay about two years ago. Lukmeedass invited me on the occasion of the sickness of his brother, and on another occasion in the house of Jugjeewan Bhagvat at his house. I have some faint recollection of having authorised the publication of some articles in the *Chatbook*. I do not recollect having said to Lukmeedass that the Maharajas were running away from Bombay, in consequence of attacks in the newspapers. I did not tell him that I came down to Bombay for the purpose of discussing the religious questions. I asked him if the action would go on in my absence. Since my arrival in Bombay I have not done anything improper with a woman. I have made no signals in my house to a woman in order to take her into my bed-room. I did not take into my bed-room a young woman who came to worship with a silver gobelet. I regard all women as my children. I know Kalabhoy Lalloobhoy. He was in the habit of coming to me some time in the evening. I never took a Banian girl who came to worship me, into my bed-room, as stated by Kaloobhoy in his evidence. I never told him that there is no objection in adultery and that it strengthens the constitution and purifies the blood. How can I tell him so, adultery is strictly prohibited in our religion. I had a conversation with him about adultery, but he discussed with me religious questions, he impeached the authenticity of the religious books. He did not discuss with me about adultery on any occasion. No young man had conversation with me about adultery. Kalabhoy used to hear the conversation and then denied the genuineness of the books. I never told him that they were to be false. I never told him that the Guicowar had employed several athletes and that they were allowed to have free intercourse with women, in order to strengthen their constitution. I do not remember advising him that adultery, from my personal experience, strengthened the body. How could I tell him so when I had no such experience and when I hate such a thing. Thousands of people,—men, women, and children, come to worship me, and how can I recollect a woman coming to me. I never laughed with a woman, nor took her into my bed-room. It is false that he laughed and reproached me when the women came out of my bedroom. No such thing happened. The female devotees are in habit of coming to my wife. It is a universal custom for my followers to touch my feet: when I am sitting on a raised seat, the feet are touched from above and below, but when the foot is on the ground, it is touched at the top. Kalabhoy said to me that all the Hindoo Shastras are false, and that he had become a perfect disciple of Nowadda Shaster. I asked Kalabhoy Lalloobhoy a Brahmin, he holds opinions contrary to mine. Varkuts are not procurers of women, nor have they corrupted me. In our religion it is laid down that intercourse with one's wife is only lawful, and intercourse with another woman is highly unlawful. Intercourse with a courtesan is also unlawful. I have seen the Ras Mundli. It is a dramatic representation made by the Brahmins; they wear masks and dance. There is nothing indecent in it. The followers worship me and other Maharajas just like the Brahmins as Goorooo. They regard as Gooroos those who cause happiness through God and act as guides to God. I have not heard any one say that we are worshipped as incarnation of God. We teach them to regard us as Goorooo and to pray to God and not to tell lies. When they swing us in a swing, they do it because we are Goorooo. When any money is given in our hand in the name of God, we take it. They regard us as Gooroos or guides to God. I offer worship to the Thakoorjee as the image of God, the Creator of the World. We regard the image Thakoorjee as the image of God. We have commentaries on the Vallabcharya books that we should be regarded as God or incarnations of God. I am acquainted with the commentary of Goculnathjee. I have got the original with me. Two copies were made by a Brahmin. It is considered a book of authority by us and the Vishnuvas, we act up to it. The first Vallabacharya was regarded as the incarnation of the head of God. He lived about 350 or 370 years ago. Wallabcharya shewed what was inculcated by Vishnoo Swamee; he was the disseminator of the opinions of Vishnoo Swamee. According to our opinion, the doctrines of our sect are not contrary to the Veds. I do not know when the Sanskrit language ceased to be spoken. Those versed in Sanskrit will be able to tell. The commentary of Goculnathjee is a manuscript which was left by my father. It is there inculcated that the offering should be made to God; nothing is said about us. It is also stated that one should offer himself and his soul to God and be a servant to God. It is not inculcated in the commentary or any other of our books that one should offer his wife or daughter to the Maharaj.

The Court here adjourned at 5-30 P. M. until Thursday (tomorrow) at 11 A. M. when the examination of the Maharaj will be resumed.

Indian Intelligence.

BENGAL.

In consequence of the halt to the wing of the 92nd Highlanders, *en route* to the Presidency, and the approaching early departure of H. M.'s 75th regiment for England, orders have been sent down to Madras, to expedite as much as possible the embarkation, and despatch for Calcutta, of right wing and head quarters H. M.'s 43rd Light Infantry; and this latter corps which was to have gone either to Barrackpore or Raneegunge on the arrival of the Highlanders, will now probably remain to garrison Fort William.—*Englishman, Feb.* 17.

MADRAS.

A rumour has reached us to the effect that His Excellency the Governor intends shortly to proceed on a visit to Trichinopoly.—*Times, Feb.* 20.

COCHIN.

The weather throughout this week has been for the most part cloudy, with a degree of oppressiveness in the air which is not generally experienced at this period of the year. The want of a little rain has rendered our roads so dusty, as to render the recreation of pedestrians unpleasant. The vegetation around us is quite dry, and cattle suffer much from want of pasture. It is pitiful to see the poor animals confined to a plot of a few yards perfectly parched up.—*Courier, Feb.* 15.

We are sorry to find that Small-pox and Measles are prevailing in this town. The cases which have hitherto come to our knowledge appear however to have been of a mild form.—*Id.*

We understand that the Railway between Coimbatore and Beypore, is complete, and will be open to passenger traffic in a few days. There is now but a small break between Coimbatore, and Sunkry Droog on the Madras side, which it is expected will be got over in the course of two months; so that by the beginning of May we may hope to have our communication with the Presidency reduced to some forty-eight hours.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

We regret to learn that the Western Steam Navigation Company has failed in its project. It has been determined to wind up, and return the subscriptions, less the expenses. The scheme was not supported to the anticipated extent; besides which the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Company had placed their vessels on the Bombay and Kurrachee line, supported by a post office subvention.

It is gratifying to know, however, that the rickety vessels of the Bombay Company have been superseded by others. A voyage that occupied the former from four to six days can be performed by the latter in fifty-five hours. If they would extend their running to Aden and Suez from Kurrachee it would be, beyond doubt, remunerative.—*Delhi Gazette, Feb.* 18.

Indian Press.

BILL TO LEGALISE THE DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGES CONTRACTED BY CHRISTIAN CONVERTS.

(*From the Harkaru, Feb.* 17.)

Never does the withering curse of caste descend with deadlier blight on its helpless victims, than when it dooms to perpetual widowhood a poor Hindoo girl, nipping her young affections almost ere they have begun to germinate. By a barbarous usage, not the less barbarous because of the high antiquity of its origin, she is espoused to her boy-husband in infancy. The nuptials are solemnised, and she is a bride, before she can possibly know the meaning of the word, or the nature of the ruthless rite that immolates her. Should fate cut short the boy's existence, all her cherished hopes are at once extinguished. Henceforth, nothing but wretchedness awaits her—that changeless, crushing wretchedness, which stifles the play of emotion, and robbing the spirit of all its buoyancy, drags it down to the lowest depths of grief and keeps it there. The forlorn creature, the gushing spring of her young feelings suddenly checked and sealed up, is ever more regarded as a degraded being. She is employed in but the most menial occupations. Only the coarsest food is allowed her, and scanty in quantity as it is vile in quality. She is shunned by all her relatives, and shrinks from their gaze, as if she were some fallen guilty thing. In the bosom of her own family, she consumes her days in as perfect isolation from human converse as if she were an outcast on some desert island. Too often, also, yielding to the impressible yearning for sympathy, she breaks loose from her contemptuous tyrants and enslavers, and fleeing away from the house of bondage, wanders into the thorny paths of vice. There is no feasible remedy for the operation of caste sentiments in this destructive direction. All experience shows that legislation, much in advance of popular ideas, or not in accordance with them, always proves ineffectual and abortive. How many sumptuary laws have been from time to time enacted, yet how completely have they all failed to accomplish the objects of the framers! The very prohibition of a thing seems to stimulate the perpetration of it. We have no doubt the famous *Counterblast of Tobacco*, put forth by King James, increased the number of smokers in England. It is human nature to overlook all barriers and line of circumvallation, designed to restrict it. For this reason we are of opinion that the lot of the Hindoo widow, however pitiable and deplorable, cannot be relieved by legislation. Any attempt at intermeddling, for the purpose of redressing her wrongs, would only intensify, instead of mitigating the hardship of her condition. But though she is entitled to our commiseration, and the more so because be can bring no preventive agency to bear on her case, yet there is another victim of unsparing caste, not to we overlooked, as beneath our sympathy. That victim is a husband linked to a wife he does not, and cannot, feel a particle of affection for. Her presence is odious to him, yet the chain that binds him to the hated, and perhaps hateful object, is indissoluble. We are acquainted with a Hindoo youth, of superior natural endowments and highly cultivated intellect. He informed us that he is united to a female, whom he finds to be consequently uncongenial to him. A match was made for him when he was a boy, and a wife thrust on him, whom he detests to such a degree, that the bitterness of feeling, welling up whenever she makes her unwelcome appearance, causes existence to be a burden to him. Yet there is no release for him, no hope of being liberated except by death from his abhorred yoke-fellow. These are thousands similarly circumstanced, and it is incontrovertible, that in the great majority of instances, those early matrimonial engagements, adhered to subsequently under the compulsion of caste, are productive of nothing but conjugal bickering and unhappiness. Convinced as we are of the truthfulness of these observations, we except a Bill which a member of the Legislative Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Ritchie, has just obtained leave to bring in, as a most salutary and beneficial measure. This Bill proposes to legalise the dissolution of marriages, contracted by converts from the Hindoo or Mahomedan religion, antecedently to their conversion. Everybody knows that the moment a man renounces either of these creeds, and boldly professes any Christian community, he commits an inexpiable offence against the community he formerly belonged to. He is placed under a ban of exclusion by his relatives and associates, and thenceforth becomes obnoxious to their implacable hatred. His wife spurns him, and flings out his name to rot. The fact of his apostacy does not moreover as the people might imagine, release her *vinculo matrimonii*. For according to the code of caste, she is not under the circumstances, nor indeed under any circumstances, at liberty to re-enter the marriage state with another party. Still she is not condemned to the usual miseries concomitant upon

it. The Doctor thinks his patient's mind sound, but slower than is usual even with fast men, and says :

If I were told that when he spoke so affectionately about his wife he was under the impression that she had committed adultery, and that he contemplated a suit in the Divorce Court in consequence, I should have regarded his conduct as inconsistent, but should not have taken it as a proof of insanity. It would have been one of those inconsistencies which are too common to mankind.

It is hard indeed to draw the line, especially when the question is rather whether there is any mind at all than of aberration. But waiving that point, Dr. Forbes Winslow and Dr. Seymour may be considered as representing the two opposite extremes of judgment upon the question of sanity. According to the one it is difficult to find a perfectly sound mind, according to the other it is as difficult to find an unsound one. Who shall decide ?

And it is right to observe that there is almost as much difference in the evidences as to Mr. Windham's manners as there is with regard to his sanity. Some witnesses would make him a pattern after Lord Chesterfield's own heart. Our remarks apply only to persons who have willingly associated with him while disgusted by his alleged nasty ways. For the rest they may have their peculiar standards of the becoming. Wilkes's admirer said he did not squint more than every gentleman ought to squint, and the Scotch laird who had held a long argument that grapes ripened as well in the Highlands as on the sunny slopes of Bordeaux, concluded with the explanatory avowal, "But I must premise I like them a wee sour." And so with the taste for manners as for other things, there are people who have a fancy for eyes askew and grapes " a wee sour."

MR. SEWARD'S DESPATCH.

(From the Times, Jan. 14.)

When the Duke of Wellington was asked whether he was not surprised before Waterloo, he is said to have replied, " No ; but I am now." The same language would fitly express the difference between the position at the time when the outrage was committed on the Trent and that in which we find ourselves after perusing Mr. Seward's despatch. The former cannot be said to have taken us by surprise at all. We could not, indeed, have foreseen it, yet we were tolerably prepared for it, for we knew how little a mere breach of international law would trouble the conscience of a patriotic American captain, and the Democratic organs of the North had so often assured us of their desire to pick a quarrel with us that we had almost come to believe them. It was far more astonishing that, after Congress and the Secretary to the Navy had expressed their approbation of Captain Wilkes, and the mob had pronounced in his favour, Mr. Lincoln's government should have felt itself strong enough to avoid a war with England by a timely concession. But the document in which this concession is conveyed and justified is the crowning marvel of the story. Its length is portentous, its verbiage indescribable, and the assurance and confidence in our ignorance which it exhibits are indeed what the *New York Herald* calls them,—" masterly." Professing to be exhaustive, it leaves untouched three-fourths of the whole field of argument already familiar to the readers of this journal. Professing to be logical, it quietly assumes the most material of all the points to be proved—viz., " that the circumstance that the Trent was proceeding from a neutral port to another neutral port does not modify the rights of the belligerent Power." Professing to deal with a practical issue, it discusses at prodigious length a number of hypothetical cases, confessedly doubtful in themselves, and in no respect analogous to that of the Trent. It abounds in such platitudes as that " War is a terrible social evil," that " neutrality is the harbinger of peace," and that " human actions generally proceed upon mingled and sometimes conflicting motives." Calling itself " a very simple statement and statement of the facts, and analysis of the law applicable to them," it is, in reality, a vast and irrevant preamble, ending with a dogmatic quotation from Madison, enunciating a principle amply broad enough to cover the whole case, and to render nugatory the tedious array of facts and arguments by which it is ushered in.

It is the less necessary to examine in detail the five queries into which Mr. Seward resolves the whole problem, because the preceding paragraphs sufficiently reveal the confusion existing in the mind of the Secretary of State between the rights of a belligerent Power and the rights of a Power engaged in suppressing a domestic revolt. He studiously characterizes the Civil War in America as an " insurrection" and a " local strife ;" the emissaries of the Southern States are " citizens of the United States," and were proceeding on a pretended mission" in the " affected character," of Ministers Plenipotentiary. If this be granted, then the United States are not at war at all, and are consequently not entitled to the rights of a belligerent Power, among which—and among these only—is to be found the right of visitation and search. Notwithstanding this little hitch in the argument, Mr. Seward proceeds with sublime self-complacency to apply to the question before him all the doctrines which belong to a state of war between two independent Powers. He even goes further than this, for he claims, while he ostentatiously waives, the right of treating natives of the South on board neutral ships in any way in which Great Britain, in the pride of her naval supremacy, treated the deserters from her own men-of-war. The full enormity of this pretension can only be estimated when the inconsistency of the two presumptions on which it rests is appreciated. For the purpose of acquiring the right to board a neutral ship Mr. Seward consents to treat the Southerners as belligerents, because otherwise the North would have no enemy ; for the purpose of justifying the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell he deals with them as traitorous subjects of the United States. Both these incompatible theories of their character underlie this despatch, and the one or the other is allowed the greater prominence as it may serve the occasion. Upon the whole, however, Mr. Seward inclines to the former, and he has the best reasons for doing so, for how else could he avail himself of the liberal rules of International Law in respect of contraband of war ? The right of seizing this is, at least, a purely belligerent privilege, and can only belong to a nation engaged in *bona fide* hostilities. Were Messrs. Mason and Slidell, then, contraband of war, as Mr. Seward " trusts" that he has shown ? After all that has been said on this subject, our readers will hardly believe that his two chief authorities are the well known *dictum* of Lord Stowell, that " you may stop the ambassador of your enemy on his passage," which has been proved to sanction no violation of neutral jurisdiction, and another opinion of the same Judge to the effect that a vessel " let out" for the purpose of carrying despatches in the service of an enemy, which the Trent was not, may be forfeited. Considering that by the time this despatch was written the fallacy of these two last positions had been clearly demonstrated in this country, and must have been known to Mr. Seward, we cannot think that the recurrence to them, without explanation or qualification, shows much confidence on his part.

After this, our readers may be curious to know what is the precise ground upon which Mr. Seward has advised the President to restore the prisoners. It is not that he has any doubt that they were " contraband," or that Captain Wilkes might lawfully stop and search the Trent, or that he exercised that right in a proper manner, or that the possession of the despatches were equally liable to seizure with the despatches themselves. It might, perhaps, strike some people that, as despatches reveal valuable information, whereas their bearers, unless subjected to torture, cannot be made to divulge what they may know, one good reason for making the former seizable has no application to the latter. But this does not occur to Mr. Seward, who is in too hurried impatiently over his first four questions that he may concentrate himself on the last—" Did he exercise that right of capture in the manner allowed and recognized by the Law of Nations ? It is evidently upon his answer to this that Mr. Seward stakes his case. It is verbose and laboured in the highest degree, and well it may be, for the conclusion to which it leads up cannot be stated or read with a grave face. It is neither more or less than this,—that Captain Wilkes, having the unquestionable right to carry the Trent and all on board into an American port, where she would certainly have been condemned, did nevertheless, " from combined sentiments of produce and generosity," leave his capture unfinished, and make a present of the Trent to Great Britain, and that, since " it is of the very nature of a gift or charity that the giver cannot, after the execreise of his benevolence is past, recall or modify its benefits," the United States' Government cannot, in honour, retain a part of those spoils, the whole of which, however, belonged to her of right.

It would be well for Mr. Seward's reputation as a diplomatist if this document had never been published *in extenso*. The telegraphic summary had already given the only part of it that would stand criticism for a moment. There was some plausibility in the boast that in surrendering the prisoners America was carrying out her own cherished principles against her own interests, until we examined the frivolous, and worse than frivolous, reasons by which this assertion was bolstered up. We say worse than frivolous, for we will not conceal our conviction that the injustice of his cause was present to the mind of the writer throughout the composition of this pitiful State paper, and that all the fine-drawn distinctions between contraband " things" and " contraband" persons were intended to disguise from the American people the fact that submission was inevitable. Mr. Seward cannot be ignorant that, so far from adhering to the American and Continental limitations of belligerent rights, the greater part of his despatch is based on the old English theory which recognized no other restriction than the interests of the belligerent. He cannot suppose that this will escape the penetration of Lord Russell or the Law Officers of the British Crown, but he probably calculates, with justice, that it will impose on the mass of his countrymen. It is to them that he is really speaking when he nominally addresses Lord Lyons, and we fear that it is their applause which he courts by the insolent declaration that the Envoys could not have been surrendered had State policy required that they should be retained. We will not so libel the nation which he represents as to accept this as a fair specimen of their political morality. We will rather hope that when the history of the present war comes to be written in calmer times the error of delaying redress till it was peremptorily demanded, and then inventing fictitious reasons for granting it, will be admitted without reserve.

To the Editor of the Times, Jany. 14.

SIR,—Every man must heartily rejoice that the imminent dangers which have grown out of the affair of the Trent have been averted by the practical compliance of the American Government with the English demand. Nevertheless, the despatch of Mr. Seward, published in *The Times* of this morning, contains the assertion of doctrines which, if taken as the authoritative expression of the views of the American Government, and acted upon as such by their naval officers, will certainly reproduce complications not less dangerous and embarrassing than that which has just been with so much difficulty disposed of.

I do not propose to trouble you with a lengthened discussion of the numerous legal mistakes with which Mr. Seward's despatch abounds ; but there is one error so fundamental in its nature, and so capital in its consequences, that not a moment should be lost in exposing its fallacy. Mr. Seward divides his discourse into five principal heads. Under the first head he professes to demonstrate that the captured Commissioners were clearly " contraband" of war. Without being able to agree either to his statements or his reasonings on this point, I am content for the present purpose to assume that he is right. But then, under the second head of the inquiry, I find this remarkable sentence :—

" I assume in the present case, what, as I read in the British authorities, is a regarded by Great Britain herself as true maritime law, that the circumstance that the Trent was proceeding from neutral port to another neutral port does not modify the rights of the belligerent Power."

Now, if all that Mr. Seward here means is that the right of search may be exercised by a belligerent, whatever may be the destination or point of departure of the neutral ship, he is unquestionably right ; but if he intends to assert that the neutral destination of the ship has no effect on the question of contraband, he is just as undoubtedly wrong. In a question of contraband, the destination of the ship is everything. Going to a belligerent port, some goods may be, and some may not be contraband. But, going *bonâ fide* to a neutral port no goods are, or can be treated as, contraband. What " British authorities" Mr. Seward may have " read" I cannot pretend to say, but I can supply him with what is " regarded by Great Britian," and I believe by every nation in the world, " as true maritime law, " in the simple and decisive words of Lord Stowell :—

" This is a claim for a ship taken, as it is admitted, at the moment of capture sailing for Sweden, a neutral port—a destination, on which if considered as the real destination, no question of contraband could arise : *inasmuch as goods going to a neutral port cannot come under the description of contraband, all goods going there being equally lawful.*"—Case of the " Imina," 3 *Robinson's Reports*, p. 167.

And this is, and always has been, the simple and conclusive answer to the American case. Conceding to them (which might well be disputed) that the persons captured might have been treated as " contraband" if on their way to a belligerent port, the fact of their real and *bonâ fide* neutral destination would have been a complete defence before a Prize Court, even if they had been taken before such a Court by Captain Wilkes. The law on this point is stated with perfect accuracy and clearness in M. Thouvenel's despatch :—

" There remains, therefore, to invoke, in explanation of their capture, only the pretext that they were the bearers of official despatches from the enemy ; but this is the moment to recall a circumstance which governs all this affair, and which renders the conduct of the American crusier unjustifiable. The Trent was not destined to a port belonging to one of the belligerents : she was carrying to a neutral country her cargo and her passengers, and, moreover, it was in a neutral port that they were taken."

It is the entire failure of Mr. Seward's despatch to meet or deal with this capital blot in his case that constitutes the fatal vice of his argument.

How very imperfectly Mr. Seward is acquainted with the legal questions of which he treats appears from the following passage :—

" The law is so very liberal in this respect that when contraband is found on board a neutral vessel, not only is the contraband forfeited, but the vessel which is the vehicle of its passage or transportation, being tainted, also becomes contraband, and is subjected to capture and confiscation."

Now, every one in the least conversant with the question is perfectly well aware that what is here stated to be the rule with respect to the confiscation of the ship is quite the exception ; and that the general principle (deviated from only under special circumstances) is that the carriage of contraband does not involve the forfeiture of the ship, but only of the cargo and the freight.

No doubt considerable allowance ought to be made for the difficulty in which Mr. Seward is placed by the hopeless endeavour to reconcile the action of his Government in surrendering the prisoners with the vote of thanks of Congress to Captain Wilkes. If this sketch could be treated as a mere apologetic document, which was intended to have no further results than to mask an embrassing retreat, we might well connive at the construction of a golden bridge for a flying foe. But, unfortunately, this manifesto of the American view of International Law is only too likely to be taken as a sailing chart by American naval captains ; and if Captain Wilkes is to take his instructions from Mr. Seward's despatch, I fear he is likely to involve his country in difficulties not less serious than those which have resulted from his unassisted studies of *Kent* and *Vattel*. It is of the first importance that the American Government should be made to understand that the principles of international law which it professes to defend are as little justified by International Law, and will be as little tolerated in practice by maritime nations, as those which Mr. Seward has found it expedient to abandon. England and France must make it clearly and immediately known that persons and things on board a neutral ship on its journey from one neutral port to another are not only not liable to capture without the intervention of a Prize Court, but that, if brought before such a Court, they cannot be made the object of legitimate condemnation.

Temple, Jan. 13. HISTORICUS.

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